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BEGONIA GARDENS

SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA

BEGONIA GARDENS

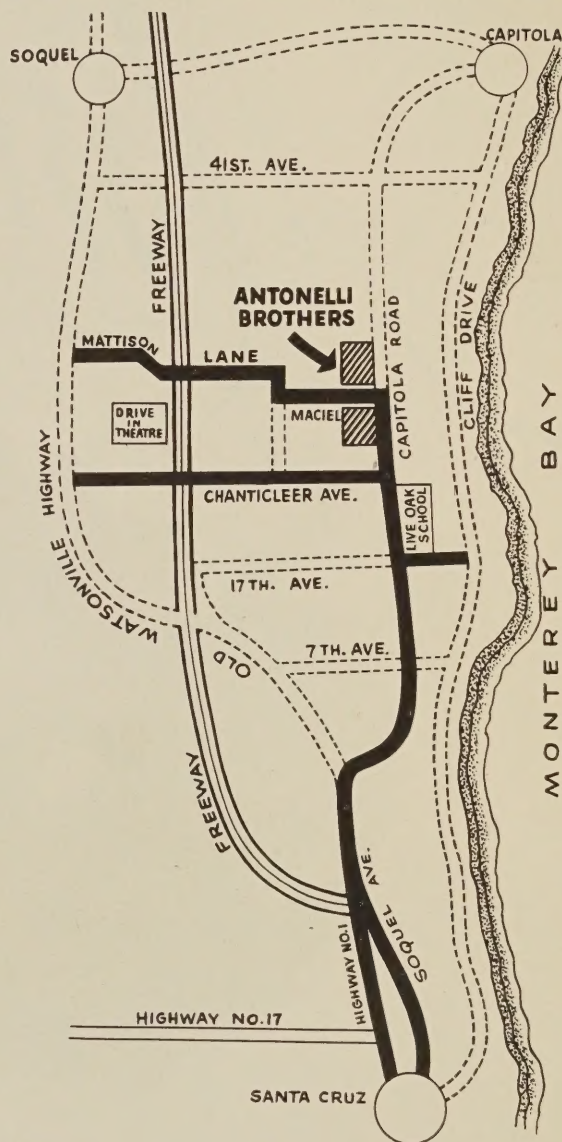
COMING FROM SANTA CRUZ
TURN RIGHT ON FIRST SIDE ROAD
PAST CITY LIMITS

COMING FROM WATSONVILLE
TURN LEFT ON MATTISON LANE
OR CHANTICLEER AVENUE
AS SHOWN ON MAP

Nursery located 3 miles east of Santa Cruz, 1 block east of
Live Oak School on Capitola Road.

Mailing Address:
2545 CAPITOLA ROAD
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE 5243

Visit our gardens and see the thousands of blooming plants that make a breath-taking sight. Our PRIMROSES are at their best in March, and our DELPHINIUMS bloom throughout the spring and summer. See our famous TUBEROUS BEGONIA plants in our greenhouses, and our countless seedling Begonia blossoms in all colors and types under the lathhouses that give you a feeling of being in Fairyland. This takes place during the wonderful months of July throughout October. You will also enjoy seeing our many new varieties of GLOXINIAS. See our FUCHSIA LAND with its many different varieties of plants; also our CAMELIAS, AZALEAS and RHODODENDRONS — a beautiful sight to see.



1954 CATALOGUE

This year we have improved our catalogue by enlarging it and adding many new color illustrations. Customers not ordering in 1954 will only be sent a 1955 catalogue on request.

We are members of the California Association of Nurserymen and the California Bulb Growers Association.

Antonelli Brothers

2545 CAPITOLA ROAD • SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA • TELEPHONE 5243

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

CHOICE SELECT TUBERS

Each year when our seedling plants are in bloom, we select and mark the finest flowers. These are above average in size, form and color and are offered primarily to those who wish to start with show plants or to add to a collection. They are selected from the four main types of Begonias — the Double Camellia, Ruffled Camellia, Camellia Picotee and Hanging Baskets. Colors may be obtained from pages 6, 7, 10 and 11 or may be assorted.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.85	\$8.50	\$67.50
Medium	.65	6.50	50.00

NAMED VARIETIES HANGING BASKETS TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

ANDY LEE (Red 15) — RED
CAMELLIA TYPE Each \$5.00

CHERYL — PURE WHITE
GARDENIA TYPE Each 5.00

DARLENE — LIGHT PINK - WHITE CENTER
CARNATION TYPE Each 3.00

JEANIE — PINK SALMON
RUFFLED CAMELLIA TYPE . . . Each 3.00

LEZA — BLUSH PINK
CAMELLIA TYPE Each 5.00

LOU-ANNE — CLEAR PINK
ROSE TYPE Each 5.00

Delivery: January - March

SINGLE CRESTED TYPE

Large single flowers with crest on petals, an attractive bedding or pot plant. COLORS: In Mixture Only.

SINGLE FRILLED TYPE

Large single flowers, fully frilled and very effective as a bedding plant. COLORS: In Mixture Only.

MULTIFLORA TYPE

Compact plants with small flowers in shades of yellow through red. Excellent bedding plants or pot plants.

COLORS: HELEN HARMES—Yellow; MME. RICHARD GALLE — Salmon; FLAMBOYANT — Vermilion; FIRE FLAME — Red Single; AMI JEAN BARD — Apricot; MAJOR MAX — Double Red.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium	.35	3.50	28.00

Delivery: January - March

TUBEROUS BEGONIA SPECIAL Full 1 1/4" - 1 1/2" Diameter

You may order any types and colors listed. We will fill order as listed in one bag.

(Basket variety kept separate.)

30 Tubers \$5.00

Tuberous Begonia Seedling Plants

All colors and types shown on pages 6, 7, 10 and 11. These seedlings (strong, twice-transplanted plants), are ready to be planted in a permanent place in the garden or potted in seven-inch pots.

Seedlings, planted in May, bloom from July through October and form their own tubers by Fall.

Ready May 1 to June 15

F.O.B. SANTA CRUZ	PER DOZ.	PER 25	PER 100
	\$2.25	\$4.25	\$15.50



DOUBLE CAMELLIA TYPE

These are the largest and most popular of the Tuberous Begonia types, resembling huge roses and camellias.

COLORS: White, Pink, Rose, Crimson Rose, Salmon Rose, Scarlet, Dark Red, Yellow, Apricot, Orange, Apricot Salmon, Orange Salmon, Flesh Salmon, Pink Salmon, Red Salmon, Flame Orange.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium	.35	3.50	28.00

Delivery: January - March

SEED

\$2.00 per packet \$1.00 per half packet

Delivery: December - January



PICOTEE TYPE

The Picotee type is characterized by its contrasting colors. Resembling large camellias or roses, this interesting type is becoming increasingly popular every year due to the wide variety of new shades being developed. Generally these flowers are either daintily edged or heavily bordered with a contrasting color, but they may also be strikingly mottled or spotted. COLORS: Pink, Rose, Apricot, Salmon, Red.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium	.35	3.50	28.00

Delivery: January - March

SEED

\$2.00 per packet \$1.00 per half packet

Delivery: December - January

HOW TO GROW TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

Tuberous Begonias grow from seed and from tubers. They may be purchased in either of these forms or they may be secured as plants produced from seeds, tubers, or cuttings. They are easy to grow, and with reasonable care will thrive in most climates.

FROM TUBERS

The size of the tuber does not indicate the size or quality of the flower; however, the large tuber starts easier and will form larger plants. The natural dormant period of the tuber is the winter season, and in the spring the tuber will form sprouts.

SPROUTING

It is very important that a sprout appear before the tuber is planted.

You may move your tubers to a warm, dark place to get earlier sprouting. Tubers placed on damp soil or peat moss is not advisable as they will sprout without this dampness and with less danger of loss.

PLANTING

The sprouted tubers should be placed in shallow containers (nursery flats are ideal) of a mixture of leaf mold and sand, or of finely divided reed peat. They should be completely covered, leaving only the tips of the sprouts showing, as the roots develop from the top and sides of tubers. After planting in the flats, the tubers should be well watered and should not be watered again until they show dryness. It is important to keep the tuber in the flat until the roots are well developed. The plants may attain four or five inches of growth before they are removed. A good root system will insure a finer plant.

POTTING

For the soil mixture used in the pot, we use seven parts of rotted leaf mold mixed with one part of barnyard manure and three parts of sandy loam. These proportions may vary depending on the difference in soils. In planting the tuber or the seedling in a pot, a piece of crockery is placed over the opening to allow proper drainage. The pot is filled one-

third with the potting mixture, then two tablespoons of Full Bloom are sprinkled over this. The fertilizer is then covered with potting mixture and the plant is placed so the roots are about one inch above the fertilizer. In choosing the pot, it is well to allow room for the growth of the plant. A large tuber requires an eight- or nine-inch pot.

After potting, the plant is lightly watered and is not watered again until the soil shows dryness. Too much watering may cause the soil to sour and cause the loss of the tuber.

As the plant develops, the watering will become more frequent. A repeated simple rule is to "water only when the soil shows dryness." For a longer blooming season with better flowers, the feeding of fish emulsion should be used several times, at two-week intervals.

The flowers will continue to bloom from June through October. As the plant starts to die in November, the water should gradually be taken away. When the plants are quite yellow and falling apart, the tuber should be dug, washed and put in the sun to dry. The stem should be removed, but not until it has dried sufficiently to pull out easily, as the tuber may be injured. When the tuber is thoroughly dry, it may be stored in a cool, dry place for the winter. In years of early rainfall, there is danger of losing your tubers by rotting. In this case, dig and place the plants in trays until they are sufficiently cured and a slight pull will remove the stem from the tuber.

FROM SEEDS

You may sow your seed from December until March, but the best results are obtained from those planted in February. This should be done in well-drained flats containing an inch and a half of well-decayed leaf mold. The seeds are watered with a light spray, covered with glass, and darkened with paper until germination. In a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees germination will take eight to ten days. As soon as the seed shows small white specks, the paper should be removed. Two or three days later small plants will show. The glass should be removed and the plants kept moist.

To avoid the growth of weed and fungus, it is advisable to sterilize the soil with steam or soil fumigants before planting, and to water with sterilized water until the third leaf shows on the small plants. The plants may then be watered with fresh water for fifteen to twenty days before transplanting.

TRANSPLANTING

A good mixture for transplanting contains two parts of well-decayed leaf mold to one part of top soil, with a light application of well-decayed manure. At first the seedlings are planted one inch apart, and when they become crowded they are transplanted again. In five to six weeks they will be ready for potting or planting in the garden.

In GARDEN PLANTING, one should not "over do" the soil preparation. Such practices as digging trenches and filling them with loose leaf mold should be avoided. The most desirable soil is fairly loose but yet has sufficient body and nutrients to allow the plant to develop. A sandy soil requires the application of humus, whereas heavy soils require sand and leaf mold.

Begonias can not stand direct sunlight during the day (in most areas), therefore it is well to choose planting sites that afford the early morning sunlight or the late evening sunlight. The more sunlight the plant can receive without burning, the more flowers may be obtained, and the larger the blooms. The Begonias should be planted in order that the point of the leaves faces the observer. This is known as facing the plant, and it is important if one is to see the bloom well.

After planting, Begonias require a minimum of watering during the early stages of growth.

PINCHING

To attain large flowers on the standard or upright type, all shoots should be removed except one. This is accomplished by breaking off, at any time, the growth that develops from the tuber. If you desire to make cuttings, allow the growth to develop two to three inches high on the extra shoots, then cut off at the tuber with a sharp knife, and then by planting in sand they will form their own tuber in the fall.

On the hanging basket variety started from tubers, all the sprouts should be kept and the crown pinched from the first main sprout when they attain four or five inches of growth. This induces the development of the lateral growth, and the growth of new sprouts. Lateral sprouts should not be

pinched; they may be pinched before potting or soon after potting. Do not pinch the plants of the seedling hanging basket type the first year, as this does not allow time for flower production, and does not allow the tuber to develop properly.

For a full basket of seedlings, it is best to put from two to four plants in each basket, depending on the size of the container.

DROPPING OF BUDS

Begonias, although hardy and easy to grow under favorable conditions, are affected by overwatering, too dense shade, and lack of air, and as a result, will not bloom properly. They require fresh-air circulation, and will drop their buds and flowers in a very few days if kept indoors. If the center buds fall before they open, it is usually a sign that the soil is kept too wet. Care should be taken to avoid overwatering. In the cooler coastal areas, the use of peat moss should be avoided or used sparingly. If your plants become tall and spindling, with large leaves and few flowers, there is insufficient light. This may be remedied by removal to a less-shaded location.

BEGONIA MILDEW

In the past few years there has been a mildew problem on Begonias in numerous gardens throughout the county. This has definitely been established as Powdery Mildew. We have conducted many tests in home gardens in several sections, and we know we have a simple control of this problem. All gardens following the procedure of dusting with Sulphur at the beginning of plant growth, and continuing to dust twice a month up to blossom time, had no mildew on Begonias.

We have also found a copper dust, containing no lime, that does not burn or injure the flower, and is recommended for use when plants are in bloom. We have used this copper dust since July, with excellent results. No mildew has appeared in any of our ten acres of field plantings, or in the greenhouses.



RUFFLED CAMELLIA TYPE

The Ruffled Camellia type resembles the Camellia and Fimbriata types from which they have been derived. Because of their large size, colors, and resemblance to other flowers, they have become one of the popular types of Tuberous Begonias. COLORS: White, Blush, Pink, Rose, Crimson Rose, Red Salmon, Dark Red, Yellow, Apricot, Salmon, Flame Orange, and Salmon Rose.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium	.35	3.50	28.00

Delivery: January - March

SEED

\$2.00 per packet \$1.00 per half packet

Delivery: December - January





HANGING BASKET TYPE

One of the most beautiful of all flowering plants is the hanging basket variety. A well-grown plant from a good quality tuber will produce hundreds of blossoms throughout the flowering season. They can be grown in any place sheltered from direct sun and strong wind.

COLORS: White, Pink, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, Apricot, Salmon, Orange.

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Medium	.35	3.50	28.00

Delivery: January - March

SEED

\$2.00 per packet

\$1.00 per half packet

Delivery: December - January

Perhaps the point of greatest interest to the many visitors to our gardens is the famous "Hanging Basket House No. 8." Here a thousand hanging Begonia plants of every hue and description grow in baskets suspended from the roof of this huge lath house. Cascading down in a galaxy of colors, they form a canopy of spectacular beauty.



FUCHSIAS

MURIEL WALTZ'S 1954 INTRODUCTIONS—(Garden Tested)

PINK FAIRY

The large double, clear pink flowers are of excellent texture and hold their color. A very showy pot plant and valuable for garden or exhibition. The medium-size tube is creamy white, the broad recurving sepals are palest rose, slightly tipped with white. The petals are a beautiful clear pink, slightly deeper at base, and when fully matured often open wide, giving a star-like effect to flower. A good self-branching upright, with beautiful clean, dark-green foliage. Needs no pinching back to make a show pot.

BLUE WAVES

A double, wavy petals of medium to large flowers of deep campanula violet, with a decided blue overtone and, unlike most blues, a tall, strong upright with long willowy branches which, if properly pinched and trained, would make a basket. The short tube is flushed pink; the upturned sepals are neyron rose. The outer petals of the corolla are splashed with neyron rose, while the center remains deep violet blue. We consider Blue Waves as one of the best in its color class. Garden tested, will grow anywhere, but will hold its color best in shade.

SAPPHIRE

A double, medium-sized, crown-shaped flower of good texture. Has corolla of deep purplish blue and wide frosty sepals of pink, making a startling contrast of coloring, striking and unusually beautiful. Short tube creamy white, sepals flushed pink outer side, clear pink inside. The petals of deep blue are very faintly marked pink at base of tube. This flower fades a rich, deep, shaded purplish maroon. A distinct new color combination. An ideal pot plant, self branching, needs no pinching.

PATENTED FUCHSIAS

* BEWITCHED — Patent pending — single light purple, white sepals

DU BARRY — Double purple — pink sepals

* ENCHANTED — Patent pending — double blue purple overlaid with fuchsia pink, rose-red sepals

* FLUORESCENT — Registered-semi-double lilac orchid—white sepals

* FLYING CLOUD — Patented — semi-double white — white sepals

LACE PETTICOATS — Patented — large double white — white sepals

* STREAMLINER — Semi-double bright crimson — crimson sepals

* *Will Trail*

Price: Patented and 1954 Varieties . . . \$1.00 each
6 for \$5.00

FUCHSIA CULTURE

Fuchsias are a shade-loving plant. They are easy to grow and respond readily to a little care; even a small plant will bloom profusely in six months. They take morning sun, but will not do well in full sun except directly on the coast.

SOIL

For pots or baskets, an ideal soil mixture is as follows: Two parts oak leaf mold, one part soil and one part steer manure. Tuberous Begonia pot mixture may also be used with excellent results.

WATER

The soil should be kept moist at all times, but not soggy wet. Too harsh a water pressure directly on the foliage sometimes causes yellow leaves. The reason for this is that the leaf stem cracks slightly, encouraging a new leaf to start and push the old one off.

FERTILIZING

For pots and baskets, we use Full Bloom fertilizer in the bottom third of the potting mixture. Hurry-up fish emulsion is fed regularly every two weeks throughout the growing season. These two fertilizers are used exclusively in our nursery for all our fertilizing schedules. We highly recommend them for use on all plants.

PESTS

Pest control is easy for fuchsias. Use a spray with an oil base as buds begin to appear, and use it regularly. This will control aphids, white fly, mealy-bug, thrip and red spider.

FUCHSIAS

ARISTOCRAT (1953)—Creamy white, pale rose tipped white sepals.
BERNADETTE—Dbl. blue violet, pale rose sepals.
BRIDESMAID—Dbl. pale lilac, white sepals.
BUNKER BOY—Dbl. near white at base shading to geranium lake at edges.
CATALINA—Dbl. white, crimson sepals.
CATHY MILLER (1953)—Soft orchid, bright red sepals.
CRINOLINE—Dbl. clear pink, sepals rosy white.
DON PERALTA—Semi-Dbl. large rose shade, long tube rose sepals.
DOROTHY LOUISE—Dbl. pale pink, pink sepals.
ERECTA NOVELTY—Single, white and pink.
FANTASY—Semi-Dbl. pale orchid pink, white sepals.
FASCINATION—Dbl. rose pink, pink sepals.
FLIRTATION—Semi-Dbl. orchid rose, pink sepals.
FRENCHI (1953)—Dbl. rose mauve, salmon pink sepals.
G. MONK—Rose blue, pink sepals.
GAY SENORITA—Semi-Dbl. rose mauve, rose red sepals.
GRAY LADY—Dbl. pale grayish blue, rose sepals.
GYPSY PRINCE (1953)—Deep violet purple, bright red sepals.
GYPSY QUEEN—Dbl. rose mauve, red sepals.
HAPHAZARD—Dbl. dark purple, scarlet sepals.
HAYWARD—Dbl. deep violet purple, red sepals.
HIS EXCELLENCY—Dbl. violet purple, white sepals.
HONEYMOON—Semi-Dbl. rose blue, red sepals.
INNOCENCE—Semi-Dbl. white, rose sepals.
JOAN OF ARC—Dbl. clear white, white sepals.
LORD BYRON—Single, dark purple, scarlet sepals.
LUCKY STRIKE—Dbl. blue and rose, light pink sepals.
MELODY—Single, pale rose lilac, pink sepals.
MISSION BELL—Single, bell shaped purple, red sepals.
MISS PRIM—Semi-Dbl. purple, carmine sepals.
OLD SMOKY—Dbl. rose with smoky cast, pink sepals.
PATTY EVANS—Dbl. blush white, pink sepals.
PETITE (1953)—Dbl. lilac blue, pale rose sepals.
PINK PEARL—Single, clear pink, pink sepals.
PINK QUARTET—Dbl. pale pink, pink sepals.
REITER'S GIANT—Dbl. purple, red sepals.
ROSE OF MONTEREY—Dbl. rose, pink sepals.
ROYAL PURPLE—Dbl. purple, scarlet sepals.
RUBEO—Dbl. red, carmine sepals.
SANTA CRUZ—Dbl. red, red sepals.
SNOWBALL—Dbl. all white.
SNOWFLAKE—Single white, pink tinged sepals.
STORM KING—Dbl. white, pink sepals.
SUNSHINE—Single rose carmine, rose sepals.
SWANLEY YELLOW—Single lemon orange, apricot sepals.

TELEVISION—Dbl. deep orchid, white sepals.
THE CHIEF—Dbl. rich violet, carmine sepals.
TITANIC—Dbl. rose purple, carmine sepals.
TREASURE—Dbl. pale orchid, rose sepals.
TUTU—Dbl. pale aster violet, white sepals.
UNCLE CHARLEY—Semi-Dbl. lilac lavender, rose red sepals.
UNCLE JULES—Dbl. blue violet, crimson sepals.
VIENNA—Dbl. lilac blue, rose sepals.
VIOLET GEM—Dbl. deep violet, carmine sepals.
VIOLETTA—Single deep violet, ivory white sepals.
WEDGEWOOD—Dbl. blue violet, white sepals.
YULETIDE—Dbl. white, pink sepals.

TRAILING FUCHSIAS

AMAPOLA—Semi-Dbl. rose, dark pink sepals.
ANNA—Large dbl. all red.
AUTUMNALE—Single purple, bronze yellow leaves.
BACHELOR GIRL—Dbl. pale mallow white tube.
BLOOMER GIRL—Large bell shaped flowers, pale pink, veined carmine.
BLOSSOM TIME—Large single soft pink, white tube.
BLUE BONNETT—Single light blue, red sepals.
BLUETT—Tiny lavender blue and rose red.
BOUFFANT—Single white, rose pink sepals.
BUTTERFLY—Single rose bengal and crimson.
CASCADE—Single rose pink, rose red sepals.
GUS NIEDERHOLZER—Large dbl. veronica blue, carmine sepals.
JACK SHANNON—Pale rose bengal.
MARINKA—Single all red.
MEI LING—Semi-Dbl. pale lilac blue, pink sepals.
MISS CALIFORNIA—Semi-Dbl. white, pink glow inside corolla.
MOLESWORTH—Med. size, full dbl. white, scarlet sepals.
MOONLIGHT (1953)—Flesh pink veined rose, greenish white sepals.
MOTH BLUE—Dbl. deep lilac blue, deep red sepals.
MURIEL—Semi-Dbl. lilac rose, scarlet sepals.
PUGET SOUND—Dbl. white and pink, light red sepals.
PURPLE SAGE—Single saucer shaped dark purple, red sepals.
RED SPIDER—Single rose red, dark crimson sepals.
SAN MATEO—Huge dbl. violet, pink sepals.
SAN PABLO—Dbl. pink lilac, rose pink sepals.
SUMMER SPLENDOR (1953)—Dbl. rose madder.
SWEETHEART—Large flower with lavender blue center, pink sepals.
SWEET SIXTEEN—Dbl. deep pink, pink sepals.
SWINGTIME—Dbl. white, red sepals.
TRAIL BLAZER—Dbl. red, red sepals.
VAGABOND (1953)—Dbl. magenta, carmine sepals.

Price — 2½-inch Pots \$\$.35 each

ANTONELLI HYBRID GLOXINIAS

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS FOR FOUR STRAIGHT YEARS AT CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

With just a little care your Gloxinias will reward you with beauty for many months of the year.
The important requirements are light, warmth, a good pot mix, and to be kept free of insects.

1954 INTRODUCTIONS

BLUE HEAVEN (Blue) — The latest achievements in the blue color range.

KISS OF FIRE (Scarlet) — Brilliant, all-scarlet — late-blooming — short, erect flowers on a compact plant. Our most popular Gloxinia. Kiss of Fire produces small tubers — large grade is $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

RUBY — Wavy bright red flowers — light pink back — early-blooming, upright flowers. Large tubers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 inches in diameter.

STAR DUST (Burgundy) — Huge Ruffled Burgundy. An outstanding selection of our excellent 1953 Burgundy introduction.



OTHER COLORS

BLANCHE DE MERU — Rose, White Throat

MONT BLANC — White

EMPEROR FREDERICK — Scarlet, White Border

EMPEROR WILLIAM — Violet, White Border

PRINCE ALBERT — Purple, Frilled Edge

PRINCESS ELIZABETH — Soft Violet, White Throat

ROI DES ROUGES — Dark Crimson, Frilled Edge

VIOLACEA — Soft Violet

TIGRINIA SPOTTED — Pink, Rose, Scarlet, Lavender

PINK EDGE — White, Pink Edged

GLOXINIA SEEDLINGS

Ready from April until June

DOZ.	100
\$2.25	\$15.50

Seed: Packet \$2.00

GLOXINIA TUBERS

Ready in January

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large Tubers	\$.50	\$5.00	\$38.00
Medium Tubers	.40	4.00	30.00

CULTURE

SEED

Gloxinia seed may be started by the same requirements and soil mixture used for Tuberous Begonia or African Violets. Either method is satisfactory. Care should be taken not to keep soil too wet, and that foliage is dry during the night.

TUBERS

Gloxinia tubers may be started as soon as you receive them. To encourage root growth and to avoid overwatering, start tubers the same as Tuberous Begonias in flats or in small 4- or 5-inch pots.

Tubers generally give several sprouts. To achieve a well-formed plant with the largest flowers, it is important to remove all but the main shoot by breaking or cutting off at the tuber.

These shoots may then be started in sand or your regular rooting media. After rooting, treat the same as seedlings.

BUD BLAST

This is usually caused by attack of thrip. Other causes are over-feeding with a chemical fertilizer during the blooming period, and wetting the buds during very warm days with cold water.

Remedy is simply correcting the cause — keep plants clean, feed with organic fertilizer, and care in keeping flower stems dry during very hot days.

POTTING

Our pot mix consists of two-thirds well-decayed leaf mold, one-sixth loam, and one-sixth steer manure. African Violet mix is satisfactory.

Large tubers need a 7- or 8-inch pot, medium tubers 6- or 7-inch pot, using the same procedure as directions given for Tuberous Begonias.

PESTS

The most common pests are thrip and aphids, controlled easily by several insecticides made for that purpose.

STREPTOCARPUS (CAPE PRIMROSE)

Streptocarpus is easy to grow and will do well outdoors in a shady, sheltered location, in any good loose soil, or as a house plant.

As a pot plant it is best to use a Gloxinia or Violet mix (two-thirds well-decayed leaf mold, one-third sandy loam). Plants bloom in about four months and blossom continuously. As plants become larger, it is not uncommon to have ten or twelve blooming spikes at one time. Like other Gesnarias, you may propagate by leaf cuttings or divisions; however, growing from seed is the most satisfactory. Colors range from pure white through pink, rose, salmon, blue, to a deep violet. Plants are shipped in crates of twenty-five — twelve plants may be ordered in conjunction with Tuberous Begonias or Gloxinias.

Price F.O.B. Santa Cruz — 25 for \$4.25 — 100 for \$15.50

Seed: Packet \$2.00 — One-half Packet \$1.00



ACHIMENES

ADELE DELLA HAUTE — lavender rose

AMBROSIE VERSCHAFFELT — lavender

ANDERSONI — medium blue

ATROPURPUREA — purple red

CAMELLIA BROZONI — lilac tint —
brown dots

CRIMSON GLORY — lavender orange

DIADEM — purple red

FRANCOISE CARDINEAUX — lavender

GRANDIFLORA — purple red (trailer)

HARRY WILLIAM — purple red (upright)

JEWEL — lavender blue

LONGIFLORA — medium blue

MASTER INGRAM — carmine red (trailer)

MEXICANA — dark blue

PULCHERRIMA — purple

ROYAL PURPLE — royal purple

VENUSTA — dark purple

CULTURE

Achimenes do best under the same conditions we grow African Violets. They desire a very loose mixture — a night temperature of 60 degrees, avoiding strong light. Started indoors they may be removed to a lath house or shady spot outdoors when they commence to bloom. They do best by planting 6 to 12 tubers in a 6-inch pot, keeping varieties separate as they multiply terrifically. Beautiful baskets may be obtained by planting dozens of the tiny tubers in wire baskets. Achimenes, no doubt, are the easiest of all Gesnerias to propagate — any part of a leaf, stem, or tuber may be broken off and they will start readily. Tubers resemble tiny miniature pine cones.

Each \$.25 — One Variety 12 for \$2.00



POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE

Polyanthus Primroses are easy to raise as they will grow in practically all climates and in any good garden soil.

The seeds are sown in June and July for Spring blooms, and the care of the primrose seedlings should follow that of the delphinium for the best results. Primroses need an abundance of moisture at all times, and should be well watered during the growing and blooming seasons. It is beneficial to add a quick-acting organic fertilizer as the plant starts to grow, and again when it begins to bloom.

We have a large stock of improved hybrid plants in many and varied colors.

COLORS: White, Pink, Rose, Crimson Rose, Blue Violet, Violet, Yellow, Apricot, Dark Blue, Pastel, Bronze, Light Blue.

DELIVERY: We ship in bud and bloom, February and March. Without bloom, April through September, for following Spring bloom.

Prices: \$3.50 per doz. — \$26.00 per 100

Seed: Packet \$2.00

F.O.B. Santa Cruz



GERANIUMS

DWARF GERANIUMS

BLACK VESUVIUS—Rare variety with very small dark purple green leaves. Seldom exceeds 6" in height. Large scarlet flower, blooms freely. 1.00

IMP—Large umbels of deep salmon, otherwise growth and leaf coloring is much like Black Vesuvius. Very nice true dwarf variety. . . 1.50

LITTLE DARLING—Small light green leaves. Tiny deep pink flower.50

MADAME FORNIER—Not as dwarf as Black Vesuvius, but similar coloration in leaves and flowers. Easier to grow, and recommended for border and rock use.50

PIGMY—Smallest of all geraniums. Light green foliage, double red flowers.75

PIXIE—Newest and rarest of dwarf geraniums. Will remain only a few inches tall for years. Smaller bush than Madam Fournier. Fair-sized flowers of light salmon.75

PRIDE—Slightly larger leaves than Black Vesuvius, but has largest umbels of flowers of all the dwarfs. The large clusters of large deep salmon flowers really dwarf the plant.75

SPRITE—The first dwarf flowering fancy leaf geranium ever introduced. The small leaves are dark green with wide band of ivory. Habit of growth very compact. Very dwarf and slow growing. Forms an attractive dense mound of green and white, well covered with single salmon coral flowers over a long period. Very unusual. 2.00

FANCY LEAF GERANIUMS

ALPHA—Semi-dwarf, with shiny golden leaves, sharply lobed and slender zone of rust. Bright scarlet flowers.50

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM—Two-toned leaves of greenish yellow. Light red flower.50

DISTINCTION—Bushy, compact, semi-dwarf plant. Light green, very ruffled leaf with very dark black zone near edges.50

DWARF GOLD LEAF—Very low and bushy, but leaves are large and distinctly lobed. Holds its deep golden yellow much better than any other gold leaf variety.75

HAPPY THOUGHT—Leaves of bright green with light yellow center, separated by zone of olive green. Very colorful, tri-color.50

JUBILEE—Bronze yellow leaf with broad band of rust brown.50

MISS BURDETTE COUTTS—Listed as a silver tri-color, the leaves are a combination of red, green and cream. It is the rarest and the finest of this group. 1.00

MRS. COX—Leaf has yellow edge with a wide zone of brown edged red and bronze. The best of the golden tri-color group, and probably the best of all the fancy leaf geraniums. 1.00

MRS. PARKER—Green leaf with white edge. Has double pink flower.50

MRS. POLLACK (Double)—Green center, irregular bands of bronze, red, yellow. Very colorful. Has a double salmon flower.75

SKIES OF ITALY—Sharply lobed leaves; large brown zone is splashed red, edged yellow. Single scarlet flower.50

WILHELM LANGUTH—Silvery green. Edged white large double vermilion-red flowers. Best bloom of any fancy leaf geranium. . . .50

OTHER GERANIUM NOVELTIES

APPLE BLOSSOM ROSEBUD—Very double rosebud type flowers. White flowers with pink edge.50

BIRD'S-EGG GERANIUMS—Double pink, single pink, and single white.50

DOUBLE RED POINSETTIA—Best red cactus type.50

MME. MARGOT—An ivy geranium with variegated foliage. Pale lilac flowers. Trailing habit makes it ideal for hanging baskets. . .50

NEW LIFE—Single scarlet flowers flecked and striped with white. No two flowers are alike. Slow grower, semi-dwarf and very scarce. . .75

NOEL—All white cactus type. Strong grower. Also called "white poinsettia."50

SHIRLEY SUMMERS—Double rose with edge of each petal margined with white. Very free flowering. Highly regarded.75

SUNSET VARIEGATED IVY GERANIUM—Light green leaf with broad white edge. Leaf is larger and brighter than Madam Margot. Single pink flower. Good for hanging baskets.75

VARIEGATED PRINCE RUPERT—A scented geranium (lemon) with tiny green and white frilled and serrated leaves.50

OTHER SCENTED GERANIUMS—We also grow Lime, Apple, Strawberry, Peppermint, Rose (variegated), and Nutmeg.50

CACTUS FLOWERING GERANIUMS

MORNING STAR (1953)—New soft salmon color in this group. Shape of flower and habit of growth like Noel. Heavy blooming and very attractive. 1.00

PINK POINSETTIA—Double light pink blooms of good size.50

SOUTHERN CROSS (1953)—Salmon coral blooms are largest of all cactus flowered geranium, and very freely produced. Growth more compact than Morning Star. 1.00

BIRD'S-EGG GERANIUMS

MRS. J. J. KNIGHT—Pale pink, heavily spotted with small rose dots on all petals. Very free flowering, and the best of the bird's-egg group. 1.00

PELARGONIUMS

(MARTHA WASHINGTON GERANIUMS)

1954 INTRODUCTIONS

CHERIE (Kerrigan)—Very ruffled flowers in cluster of 7 or 8, all facing upward to form a rather flat-topped cluster. Color is delicate pink with a pronounced strawberry red blotch in each petal. Compact growth and free flowering. A very attractive novelty. . . . **1.00**

DAWN (Kerrigan)—Not a 1954 introduction as a limited number were sold in 1952. However, was withheld until this season to try to meet the unprecedented demand. Large clusters of very, very large flowers of delicate apricot pink. The flowers literally hide the foliage when in full bloom. Grows low and compact. This variety won first award for new plant introduction in the 1952 California Spring Garden Show, where fanciers deemed it the "hit of the show." No doubt will become the most popular of all pelargoniums. . . . **1.00**

GERONIMO (Kerrigan)—Bright blood red; so bright it fairly glows. The reddest pelargonium yet offered. Very compact habit and very free flowering. Flowers are very long lasting and hold color in full sun. A great improvement over any other red pelargoniums. . . . **1.00**

PRELUDE (Kerrigan)—Both flowers and clusters are extra large. Similar in growth and flower to Dawn, but with a deeper, more salmon color. Outstanding. . . . **1.00**

RECENT INTRODUCTIONS AND OTHER OUTSTANDING VARIETIES

Our policy is to list here the newer novelties in most demand and those less likely to be available elsewhere. We do, however, carry many of the older and better known varieties at our nurseries.

ALASKA — Large umbels of clear white; small purple spots in center of top petals. Stronger grower and more disease resistant than April. . . . **.75**

APPLE BLOSSOM — Ruffled apple-blossom pink. Very free blooming. . . . **.50**

BABY SNOOKS (1953)—Flowers larger than other "pansy pelargoniums" but equally free flowering. Small leaves, very bushy growth, and very showy. Lower petals orchid pink; top petals deeper orchid with black blotch in center of the petal. . . . **.75**

BLACK PRINCE—Described as the "blackest of all pelargoniums," with flowers much like Jungle Night, but not as tall in growth. . . . **.75**

BLOSSOM TIME (1952) (Kerrigan)—Pastel pink with rose-maroon blotch in upper petals, white throat. Large cluster and robust growth. . . . **.75**

CAVALIER (1953) (Kerrigan)—Very large clusters of symmetrical waved flowers of a deep lavender. A strong upright grower that will be valued highly for its large, well formed umbels, and its unusual clear coloring. . . . **.75**

CHEERFUL (Kerrigan)—Deep rose pink, heavily veined deeper rose. A compact plant that is very free flowering. . . . **.75**

CHICKADEE—Small flowered "pansy type." . . . **.50**

CONSPICUOUS—Deep wine red overlaid black. Striking novelty. **.75**

COVER GIRL—Beautifully ruffled flower of soft pink with white throat. . . . **.50**

DEMURE (Kerrigan)—Pale blush with a small russet blotch in the upper petals. A strong upright grower that blooms very early. . . . **.75**

DISCOVERY—Large umbels of deep orchid pink flowers. Very free flowering. . . . **.50**

FAIRY QUEEN—Unusual flowers fully ruffled, which open a delicate lilac and change to an orchid pink as the blooms age. Slow growing, free flowering. . . . **.75**

FIFTH AVENUE—Newest and best of the "black" varieties. Has the deep maroon to black coloring of red velvet, but a heavier texture and lustre to the petals. Short compact growth. . . . **.75**

FLAMINGO—Brilliant orange scarlet flowers with clear lower petals and a small brown blotch in the upper petals. . . . **.75**

GLOWING EMBER (1951) (Kerrigan)—Rich glowing orange with violet cast in center of flower. Blooms heavily and holds color well in full sun. . . . **.75**

GRAND SLAM—Rich red with large clusters, free flowering. . . . **.75**

HARRIETTE—Outstanding deep red. Low compact grower. Free flowering. . . . **.50**

HEARTBEAT—Fully ruffled rosy red with petals edged white. . . . **.50**

JOSEPHINE—Clear rose pink. Early and continuous bloomer. Very nice. . . . **.75**

JUNGLE NIGHT—Black buds open to deepest maroon overlaid black. . . . **.50**

JUNGLE ROSE (Kerrigan)—New dusky rose-colored sport of Jungle Night, with the same size and shape of flower and habit of growth. **.75**

LADY FAIR (1951)—Rich apricot salmon. Free flowering and very popular. . . . **.75**

LILAC TIME (Kerrigan) — Deep clear lilac, much deeper than Stardust. . . . **.75**

PINK SHELL (1953) (Kerrigan)—Delicate shell pink with a very ruffled edge and a glistening sheen to the flowers, which combine to give it a very crisp fresh appearance. A compact bushy plant that should be ideal for pot culture. Very free flowering. . . . **.75**

RHAPSODY—Striking combination of velvety crimson top petals with lower petals of salmon veined red. . . . **.50**

ROBIN (1952)—Rich blood-red seedling of Glowing Ember, same shape flower and habit of growth. Beautiful. . . . **.75**

SPRING SONG (Kerrigan)—Large apple-blossom pink with maroon blotches on top petals, all petals veined raspberry red. . . . **.50**

SUNTAN (Kerrigan)—New orange overlaid bronze. . . . **.75**

SUZANNE—Delicate pink veined raspberry with maroon blotch on each petal. . . . **.75**

WALTZTIME—Ruffled lilac veined deeper lilac, compact growing habit. . . . **.50**

WHITE CLOUD (1953) (Pat. Applied For) (Kerrigan)—The first pure white Pelargonium. Clear glistening white with no markings or feathering. Large, slightly waved flowers in large clusters. Very free flowering. . . . **1.00**

DELPHINIUMS

(PACIFIC STRAIN)

Delphinium plants are grown in full sunlight. They should be planted at least two feet apart and preferably in loose sandy soil. For best results, the plants should be well fertilized and watered. Severe dryness will stunt and weaken the plant.

We have found that delphinium seed sown in flats containing a mixture of leaf mold and top soil, in proportions of 2 to 1, produce good results. The seeds are just covered with the mixture, watered, and kept in darkness until germination starts. They are kept in semi-shade during germination until the third leaf is formed well. The plants are hardened in full sunlight for a week and are then transplanted to beds. The seedlings planted about 3 to 4 inches apart should be given semi-shade for a week. After 5 or 6 weeks of full sunlight, they are ready for permanent planting.

DELPHINIUM COLORS

GALAHAD, Pure White

GUINEVERE, Pink Lavender, White Bee

CAMELIARD, Clear Lavender, White Bee

KING ARTHUR, Purple, White Bee

BLACK KNIGHT, Darkest Violet, Black Bee

SUMMER SKIES, Light Blue, White Bee

BLUE BIRD, Medium Blue, White Bee

BLUE JAY, Dark Blue, Black Bee

ASSORTED — (All Colors)

PRICE	DOZ.	100
Field Clumps	\$3.50	\$26.00

Seed: Packet \$1.00

REX BEGONIAS

The Rex Begonia with their exotic leaf colorings, ranging in shades from silver to almost black, are deserving of being called "King of Begonias."

They are easy to grow and do well in the darker locations of your shade garden or conservatory. Soil and feeding requirements the same as the tuberous variety.

ASSORTED COLORS — Seedling Plants

12 for \$4.00 . . . Express Collect

25 for 7.50 . . . Express Collect

Ready May — June

KING ALFRED DAFFODIL

PRICE	DOZ.	100
Large	\$1.50	\$10.00
Medium	1.25	8.00

Ready in August

GLADIOLAS

ASSORTMENT — NO. 1 FIRST GRADE

12	\$1.00
25	1.75
50	3.25
100	6.25

This assortment includes the finest of commercial Gladioli in a complete color range.

CALLA LILY

The Calla Lily will grow in all types of soil; however, a well-drained, sandy loam is preferred. Heavy soils may be improved by applying leaf mold or sandy loam.

Summer-blooming Calla lilies should be planted as early as one's locality will permit in the spring. Winter-flowering Callas may be planted in the fall or early spring in severe climates.

The bulbs may remain in the ground for three years. They should then be dug and separated. In areas of severe winters, it is well to cover the ground thoroughly with a good mulch, or dig them each season when the plant has become dormant.

WINTER AND SPRING FLOWERING

LARGE WHITE CALLA — (Aethiopica)

SMALL WHITE CALLA — (Godfrey)

BLACK CALLA — (Arum Pictum)

August and September

SUMMER FLOWERING

YELLOW CALLA — (Elliottiana) — Spotted Leaf

PINK CALLA — (Rehmanni)

SUMMER WHITE CALLA — (Maculata) — Spotted Leaf

Ready in November — March

PRICE	EACH	DOZ.	100
Large	\$.35	\$3.50	\$26.00
Medium	.25	2.50	20.00

KINDLY LIST TUBERS, PLANTS AND SEEDS SEPARATELY

2545 CAPITOLA ROAD *Begonia Gardens* SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA

Name—(Please Print)

IMPORTANT — No matter how often you write or order, always plainly give your complete name and address — always the same way — by so doing you will avoid delays and possible mistakes in delivering your orders.

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Please print or write your orders plainly and if writing us use separate sheet of paper. All stock guaranteed true to description but no guarantee for the results of growing over which we have no control.

—NOTICE—

NOT LESS THAN 1 DOZEN PLANTS SHIPPED.
ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



ANTONELLI BROTHERS
BEGONIA GARDENS
2545 CAPITOLA ROAD
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE
FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 196, Sec. 34.9 P. L. & R. Santa Cruz, Calif.

Postage
Will Be Paid
by
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No
Postage Stamp
Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States



CARRIAGE:—

SEEDS . . . BULBS . . . Are sent prepaid.
PLANTS . . . Unless otherwise specified are shipped by express — carriage charge payable by purchaser.
PACKING . . . Please include 5c per plant packing charge on Pelargoniums and Geranium plants. Packing free on bulbs, plants and seeds other than above.
TUBERS AND PLANTS . . . When ordered assorted, at dozen rate, will be shipped together unlabelled. If separate labelling is desired, unit prices will apply.

RUSTIC REDWOOD HANGERS AND WALL BOXES

HANGING BASKET TYPE

5-inch Bottom, 6½ inches high . . .	each \$2.25 Postpaid
6-inch Bottom, 8 inches high . . .	each \$2.50 Postpaid
8-inch Bottom, 9 inches high . . .	each \$2.75 Postpaid

WALL TYPE

8 x 9 inches	each \$2.75 Postpaid
6 x 8 inches	each \$2.50 Postpaid

Hand-split Redwood, bound with two strands of heavy wire. Very durable and will last for years.
(Wires are included with hanging type.)

HURRY-UP LIQUID FISH EMULSION

WHAT IS HURRY-UP PLANT FUEL?

A complete organic fertilizer with no after-odor.

HURRY-UP Plant Fuel is your all-purpose organic liquid fish fertilizer — soluble in water — simple to apply. Leaves no after-odor.

Concentrated from natural juices of the California Sardine, HURRY-UP Plant Fuel is rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid and other important minerals. HURRY-UP Plant Fuel is a natural and complete organic fertilizer emulsion—well balanced to encourage best growth and abundant blooms.

SIZE PRICE EACH POSTPAID

Pints \$1.10

Quarts 1.75

Gallons 5.75

FULL BLOOM BRAND

QUALITY ORGANIC-FISH FERTILIZER

NEW . . . A tidy packed, ready-to-use plant food. No mixing, no bother, no fuss . . . So convenient! In a sealed, odorless container. Can be placed in shopping bag with other purchases.

ALL-PURPOSE organic fertilizer for indoor and outdoor plants and for use in the vegetable garden. Safe to use around children and pets.

A fish fertilizer with potash, phosphoric acid, and a soil conditioner added. Goes farther, lasts longer.

3 — 10½ oz. Cans \$1.50 Postpaid

1 — 10½ oz. Can (With Bulb Orders)50 Each

1 — 7½ lb. Can 4.25 Postpaid

COPOTOX DUST

(Copper Dust) 1 lb. \$.90

PRICE
F.O.B. SANTA CRUZ

POSTPAID
WITH BULB ORDERS
\$1.15

FLOTOX DUSTING SULPHUR

1 lb. 10 oz.50

.80

